

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¢, per quarter, out of the State 4¢, per quarter.

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President-Making.

We took occasion not long since to remark upon the premature of certain things—to wit: much of the agitation about the question of slavery in the Territories, and about that of *ad valorem*, so-called, in this State. We may now add to these premature things, the danger of premature commitments on the subject of the Presidency or Vice Presidency. We except from this, of course, the usual graceful and proper courtesy by which any State may present, and to some extent press, the name of a favorite citizen, without any irrevocable commitment or irrevocable discrimination against other good and prominent Democrats from other States. The course of angry commitments for men or against men, is a decided reversal of the motto of the party which teaches us to go for measures and not men. It is true that this last axiom, like all mere axioms, requires to be taken with due allowance; for while human nature continues to be constituted as it is, we cannot wholly separate principles from their adventitious surroundings, nor hide from ourselves that the success of measures must depend upon the faithfulness and ability of those by whom they are to be advocated and carried out. It is not wrong, then, to look closely after men. It is wrong, however, to elevate the mere means from their just subordinate position, to a consequence greater than that accorded to what ought to be the primary consideration—the end. Measures should be first in importance and consideration—then men should be looked after most carefully with a view to ascertaining the degree of faithfulness, energy, ability, and success, with which they will be likely to advocate, sustain, and carry out such measures. Of course personal popularity and all the other things that go to make up what is commonly known as availability, if combined with faithfulness, energy and talent, will be a valuable element in securing success, and it would be wrong to deny to give to this element its due weight—no less than its due weight, and no more. But men must be selected with reference to measures and principles—measures and principles must not be deflected, changed or abandoned to suit men, as we fear may be the case, if to the discussion of the supposed claims of mere men an amount of consideration is given superior to that justly due to the principles and measures of the party.

Premature commitments—clique influences and all that sort of thing work personal as well as political evil. Men plunge furiously for the advancement of a particular person as candidate for the Presidency—they surround him with their satellites, and he is actually taught to think that all who do not go for him for the nomination although fully prepared to support him, if nominated, are only enemies in disguise. Why, old stagers as Mr. Buchanan is, and willing as we know him to have been to do justly, we could see the effect of such influence in his treatment of the State of North Carolina—his neglect of her, as we might say. North Carolina was a Pierce State—yes, North Carolina was a Pierce State to-day. Yet when Mr. Buchanan was nominated she gave him her vote by a larger majority than had been accorded to any presidential candidate since Jackson.

Now, we want none of this sort of thing again. Let the man of the Charleston Convention be the man of the country—not surrounded by pre-arranged and pre-fabricated influences, that might prevent him, however honest in intention, from doing full and equal justice to all members of the party, no matter what their preferences may be at Charleston.

But, however we may talk or think, politicians will keep working, and, as the time draws near for the assembling of the Charleston Convention—it is now less than two months off—people will speculate about the probable result, or rather about the present state of the case with reference to that result. Especially at Washington City, where politics is their daily business, do Presidential chances form the standing topic.

Nearly every State has its candidate for the Presidential nomination with the exception of North Carolina. We need hardly go over the list, for of course many of these things must be regarded simply as the workings of State pride or the kindness of State complacency. As we anticipated, the failure of the Virginia Democratic State Convention to recommend Wise, is regarded as giving the Virginia track to R. M. T. Hunter of that State. Indeed, of the Southern aspirants, Mr. Hunter appears to be the favorite, at least with the North Carolinians.

The friends of Judge Douglas are making strenuous efforts to re-instate him in favor with the South, and not altogether without success. Still, however, the Southern members in Congress do not take fully to him yet, although he is not without many and strong friends—even in this section. His endorsement by the Indiana State Convention gives him the inside track over Gen. Lane at the North West. It may be proposed to run some ultra Southern man like Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, on the ticket with Mr. Douglas. These, however, are only surmises—the talk of the President-Makers. Gen. Lane appears to be the second choice of the North West.

We don't think Mr. Wise stands any chance. New York is too much divided and split up to present either Dickinson or Seymour with any force. Mr. Guthrie's leaning to specific duties may strengthen him in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—in fact a great many things are on the boards, but only as contingencies—not as regularly proposed and understood moves.

If our readers can make anything out of all this medley of things, we cannot, beyond this—that Judge Douglas will receive the largest number of votes given to any one candidate on the first ballot, but that will not be even a majority, much less a two-thirds vote. When the merely complimentary votes cast for State favorites begin to be withdrawn, and the tug comes, then we shall see what we shall see, but one of these things will not be a nomination without some considerable balloting.

The "Dorsal Movement."

We stated a few days since, that the *Murresboro' Southern*, evidently speaking by authority, was after Mr. Wm. N. H. Smith, of the first district, with a sharp stick for saying, or allowing others to say for him, that he was not a Know Nothing, and didn't believe in their doctrines. Mr. Smith has felt the goading of that sharp stick, and on Tuesday last he tried an experiment in the backing and filling line, or, rather, he initiated a certain parade movement, known as "marking time." He stepped out manfully moving an inch—he could not deny that Mr. Pendleton represented him properly when he stated that he (Mr. Smith) did not sympathize with any of the prospective principles or doctrines of the American party; yet still he wanted to crowd round and tell the Know Nothings that elected him that he thought them marvellous proper men. Then he burst out in an eulogy upon Henry Clay, caused the American Eagle to flap his wings and sat down, a rather unsatisfactory member of the Smith family.

Either Mr. Smith was sincere in his professions while the vote was pending for Speaker or he was not. If he was, let him stick to it. If he was not, there is no use in letting people know that he was so mean as to barter principle for position. Stick to your text Mr. Smith. No use in putting your dorsal fins so soon in motion.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, of the 13th inst., states that Colonel Rubio, the late Governor of Cienfuegos, drew one-half of the \$100,000 prize in the last drawing.

—We have half a notion not to waste good counsel any more upon the rabid oppositionists of this State, and we certainly would carry out our notion but for the tender regard we have for those who might be made to suffer innocently for the faults of others.

As anticipated, the convention which met at Raleigh on the 22nd, did incontinently charge upon the Democratic party the most outrageous and heinous offences—indicted them as the authors of pretty much all the ills that flesh is heir to, while Mr. Rayner and others gave to Henry Winter Davis & Co., that endorsement which they might wish for in vain, even from the members of their own party in the State of Maryland. Of course, Mr. Rayner would just as soon vote for a Black Republican as a Democrat, and he said so, though not without rebuke from Mr. Smith, of Halifax.

Messrs. Badger and Graham were present with the most disinterested motives. It is true, Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina once figured upon a Presidential ticket which was badly beaten, and would like to figure again, while Mr. Badger is getting restive under his enforced retirement. He is after Clingman's place.

We have not yet got the resolutions, for the *Register*, strangely enough, has not come to hand. We only gather the import of some of them from different sources. The *Herald* of to-day will, we suppose, bring them along with other matters. It would appear that the West went for *ad valorem*, and the East opposed it—that, coupled with this proposition, comes another to change the basis upon which political power rests, for such is really what is meant by a demand for a Convention to amend the Constitution. Of course, the West prevailed.

How Mr. Pool can reconcile the West to his position on internal improvements, or the East to his revolutionary notions on taxation and the basis of representation, remains to be seen. He is but to be made a catspaw for the benefit of Messrs. managers Graham and Badger, that the one may be President and the other U. S. Senator.

The favorite projects of France always point in some military direction thus: the frontiers which she demands and the acquisitions which she makes, are far more likely to promote her military power than to add to the prosperity of her people.

The question now agitating the public mind of Europe, is the understood desire of France to annex the Duchy of Savoy, now a part of the dominions of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and forming the nucleus of that Kingdom, or rather of the territories of the reigning house, who were originally Counts of Savoy.

Small in extent and in population, surrounded by the highest ridges in Europe, and containing the highest mountain, Mount Blanc, Savoy can only be important to France as containing also some of main passes from France into Italy, and its possession would enable France to pour her legions at almost any time down upon the plains of Piedmont.

That Louis Napoleon desires this annexation, there appears to be little doubt, and as little that these desires inspire the other powers with a certain jealousy. They reason that if he seeks to "rectify" the frontier on the Southeast, he may also wish to do so on the Northeast.—If he wishes to command the passes of the Alps he may also wish to command the positions on the Rhine, hence the uneasiness of Prussia and Belgium, and hence, also, the evident coldness of Russia which discourages innovation.

At this moment the Emperor of the French is thrown upon England as his only ally. On the Continent he is either isolated or distrusted. The ill-commented power of Victor Emmanuel amounts to nothing when the shock comes. The rupture with the Pope has hardly failed to be felt, where a reaction comes, as it will in Italy. A few more steps forward—the slightest evidence of weakness and imprudence and Louis Napoleon is gone. England will not forget that defensive preparations which the presence of a Bonaparte on the throne of France rendered necessary, will increase her taxes forty-five millions of dollars during the present year. Austria will not forget her humiliation, nor Russia her Crimean Campaign, nor Prussia her threatened frontiers, nor do Catholicism anywhere, their slighted Pontiff.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23, 1860.

The undersigned agree to subscribe five dollars each, (to be paid in advance) to be given to the individual who makes the largest quantity of corn on a single acre of ground. The ground to be surveyed, and the corn gathered and measured in the presence of three competent and disinterested persons, who shall certify to the amount, yield, and correctness of the measure of said acre of land; the said acre of land to contain 4,500 square yards, and to be not less than thirty-five yards in width. No one to subscribe after the 15th of April, 1860.

THOS. D. MEARES,
WM. B. MEARES,
ALFRED SMITH,
NICH'S N. NIXON.

The above paper signed as above can be found at the Drug Store of Walker Maers, on Market street.—The signatures and co-operation of other farmers and planters are earnestly solicited.

Anxious to give publicity to anything that may tend to the development of the agricultural resources of this section, or indeed of any section of North Carolina, we have obtained a copy, and call the attention of our agricultural community to the object in view. If in addition to the conditions stated in the paper, another should be added, requiring each competitor to give a full statement in writing of his mode of culture in the particular case of the acre presented for competition, much good might be effected. This we believe is the rule of most agricultural societies.

From this beginning a flourishing society may spring up, and we be brought to a point of agricultural advancement equal to the most favored sections. The signatures above are from New Hanover, Brunswick and Columbus. Let the competition extend to Bladen, a county similar in nearly every respect to the other three named, and which, like them, is without an agricultural society.

We trust that this may rouse our farmers and planters. We have stated where the paper may be found.

The Opposition Convention.

The Fayetteville *Observer* gives a list of two hundred and forty-four delegates from fifty-two counties, present at the Opposition Convention, which convened in Raleigh on the 22d inst.

Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, presided, assisted by eight Vice Presidents. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, and John D. Flanner, of Craven, Secretaries.

John Pool, Esq., a very respectable lawyer of Pasquotank county has been nominated for Governor. We have not seen the resolutions, but it would appear that some sort of a pig and puppy affair has been patched up on the question of *ad valorem*. We shall see all these things in due time.

It will be seen that, in response to our request, P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson county, suggests Fayetteville as the place, and the 20th of March as the day for the holding of the Democratic District Convention for this, the Third District.

The Fayetteville *Cardinal* urges, on behalf of the people of Cumberland, an earnest request for the holding of the District Convention in Fayetteville. We think, that in view of these facts, the majority of the counties will be willing to agree to this arrangement.

We would suggest, however, to our friends of Sampson, Thursday the 23d of March. Monday is not a usual very convenient day. However, that is no great odds.

CONSTABLE ELECTION.—At the election held on the 22d, the following gentlemen were elected without opposition:

Upper District.—L. M. Williams and John Utley.
Lower District.—W. H. Biddle and A. Wilder.

Judging by the resolutions they passed, the "Whigs of Onslow assembled in the Court House in Jacksonville," on the 14th inst., must have had a good time. Some of them are a little mysterious, thus—

Resolved, That we have seen the action of the Working Men's Association of Raleigh as regards taxation, where they express that they are in favor of an *ad valorem* adjustment on the property, thereby taking the taxes of the White Poll, which we look upon as agrarian doctrine.

Will our neighbors of the *Herald*, in whose issue of the 21st we find the resolutions in question, tell us what that means?

And again: **Resolved,** That we do not think Gov. John W. Ellis is of enlarged Statesmanlike views sufficient to govern a State from an expression he used when canvassing for Governor, when he remarked that he did not think any question was so important as that of keeping the Democratic party together.

We are reminded of the story of "Bob Tail." "I met a friend—I knew he was a friend by the remark he made—says he, 'Go it' Bobtail, he's again' on you!"

—We say it, and we say it boldly, that we are lazy—incomparably lazy this morning, or rather, we are lazy so far as writing is concerned. We dislike to sit in doors, and bend over pens and paper, and exchanges and scissors, and paste and politics, and proofs, and all and singular the means and appliances of newspaperdom. We wouldn't be a bird-cage and live in a bow-wow, but we would like to be an organ-grinder—a wandering minstrel, with a proviso in favor of having some body to "tote" the instrument, while we turned out sacred harmonies for the edification of the people.

N. B.—Nothing under a dime acceptable. The sky is blue. The sky generally is blue, when you can see it, and the sun is warm—warmth being a property which is generally supposed to be inherent in the sun, and the buds—well the buds are not exactly green but they will be so as they expand. Certainly we think they will be green if they venture out too soon, deceived by this spell of balmy weather. And the birds, well, two mocking birds that we know of have been keeping up an animated flirtation.

"An Attempt to Elope with a Slave."

A piece under the above caption is going the rounds of the press, telling how a young lady of Sampson county, N. C., attempted to elope with a negro fellow the property of her cousin.

Now, a few words of explanation may not be out of place. We heard of the affair at the time it happened. We made inquiries then and have made them since, and have no doubt that the young lady in question was and is deranged.

We need not say that this alters the whole character of the transaction. Of her mental aberration we have no doubt.

NEW DAILY.—We have before us "THE DAILY COURIER," Vol. 1, Number 1, printed and published at Fayetteville, N. C., by A. R. T. Banks, Editor and Proprietor. Price of the Daily \$6 a year, of the weekly *Courier*, \$2 a year.

The *Courier* is a handsomely got up paper, as nearly as may be of the same size of the Daily Journal. It is Democratic in politics, exhibits tact and industry, and gives evidence of that talent which we know our young friends to possess. We wish it every success.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Wilmington Steam Tug Company," was held in this place last evening, and the following officers were elected:

J. H. Flanner, President; F. W. D. Kidder, A. H. VanBokkelen, and J. H. Neff, Directors.

The affairs of the Company are represented as being in a prosperous condition.—*Daily Journal*, 24th inst.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.—It will be seen that Congress stands adjourned till Monday. No progress made this week.

They are having a slight touch of the "irrepressible conflict" at Lynn, Mass., where they are all abolitionists and live by making nigger shoes. They pity the negroes and starve the white workmen who are on a strike.

The state of things in Europe becomes more threatening daily.

We are pleased to know that the lost *Hungarian* had only thirty-five passengers.

MORE MOLASSES.—We notice the arrival yesterday afternoon of the Brig Sarah Starr from Cardenas, bringing 300 bbls. and 72 bbls. new crop Molasses, to Messrs. G. C. & W. J. Munro. This is the fifth cargo arrived from Cuba since the 26th of January, and the amount received here reaches 216 bbls. 38 lbs. and 1,507 lbs.—over three-fourths of which has already been sold at prices that average 1 1/2 cents below most other markets.

Congress.

Senator Brown's bill for the protection of slaves in the Territory of Kansas, has been read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House has not yet done squabbling over the printing. Why don't the coalition agree upon their man and put him through.

Fire.

The alarm of fire this morning proceeded from the burning of a kitchen in the rear of the residence of Capt. Woodbury, on 5th street, below Dock street. Loss probably about \$300.—*Daily Journal*, 24th inst.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: According to the suggestion in your daily paper of the 20th inst., after consultation with a few of the Democrats of the county and a consideration of the subject, take the liberty of recommending Fayetteville as the place, and the 20th of March as the time, of holding a District Convention to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention.

P. MURPHY,
Chairman for Sampson.

Indian Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Information has just been received here that not long since the Nahajo Indians in New Mexico attacked a party of soldiers near Fort Defiance, and killed four of them, wounded others, and drove off a number of mules and oxen belonging to the fort. A war with these Indians seems to be inevitable.

This information is contained in a letter addressed to a member of Congress, dated Santa Fe, January 28th, and was brought by the overland mail from El Paso.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., has given notice of his intention to defend the Legislature of that State, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Davis.

FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, Feb. 21.—The dates from Tampico by the steamer are to the 13th. Gen. Laga and Uruga were marching rapidly from Matuhala and Tula, as was also Carvajal from Victoria to intercept Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz.—1,000 men, with 4,500 mules, and Gen. Alvarez, with 1,000 men, were marching upon the capital. The liberals were besieging Guadaluajara. Gen. Degollado had gone to Puebla to direct the movements of the liberals and was confident of defeating Miramon. The latter's wife accompanied him in an expedition against Vera Cruz. It was supposed if he was defeated he would quit the country.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Ledia Ann, daughter of Mr. John Curry, residing about six miles from this place, met with a painful accident two weeks since, resulting in her death on last Saturday. It appears that she was attempting to take a pot off the fire having a paper in her hand, which ignited extending to her clothes burning her in a shocking manner. Lingered for two weeks in much agony, she died on last Saturday.

Ray, *Carolinian*, 22d.

A Bridge Demolished.

The toll bridge across Neuse River some 20 miles above Newbern, known as Biddle's Bridge, was under a heavy load of mules and oxen belonging to the fort. A coming unmanageable ran against a post and knocked down the bridge. The boat at the same time capsized and the cargo was thrown overboard. The owner searched all day on Sunday and part of the day on Monday for his lost treasure, and finally came off with sixty or seventy barrels less than his due.

Newbern Progress, 22d inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Lost Hungarian—Her Passengers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1860.

The Express says it is reported that a dispatch has been received, stating that fifty persons were saved from the wreck of the lost steamer Hungarian, but the Cunard Company has no such information.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 24th, 1860.

The Agent of the Associated Press has gone to the wreck of the *Hungarian*. Nothing yet of her passengers and crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25th, 1860.

Two bodies have been found near the wreck of the Steamship *Hungarian*. The Europa reports that the *Hungarian* had a large cargo and thirty-five passengers.

People's Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24th, 1860.

Cameron delegates have been appointed to the Chicago Convention.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24th, 1860.

SENATE.—The Senate yesterday debated the bill for the distribution of arms to the States. District of Columbia business up. Nothing done.

HOUSE.—The House voted several times for printer. Ball, Republican, one short of an election.

Both Houses extended courtesies to N. York Seventh Regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25th, 1860.

Proceedings in the Senate yesterday were unimportant. Adjourned till Monday.

In the House the President's Message was debated. Adjourned till Monday.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23, 1860.

The Steamer *Europa* arrived here yesterday noon from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst.

The estimated expenditures over the income of England the past year was nine and three quarter million pounds sterling, which has to be made up by income tax.

French troops for Italy have received orders to be ready to leave at an hour's notice. It is supposed it is the intention of the Emperor to occupy Tuscany.

The Chinese are actively fortifying Peking and the mouth of Peiho.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11th, 1860.

COTTON.—Sales for the week 78,000 bales. The market opened active with an advancing tendency in prices, but closed quiet and market generally unchanged. Quotations as follows: Middling Orleans 67 1/2, and Middling Uplands 65 1/2. Stock in port 617,000 bales, of which 447,000 are American.

For FLOUR and WHEAT the market is firm but quiet. CORN has an advancing tendency, and had advanced 6d. since Tuesday.

RICE quiet and all qualities slightly declined.

SPIRITS TURKEY is easier, but there is more active demand at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.

ROBIN steady at 4s. 6d. for Common.

CONSOLS closed at 94 1/2 to 94 3/4.

Arrival of the Vigo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th, 1860.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool on the 8th has arrived at this port.

Tetuan had been stormed and carried by the Spaniards on the 21st inst., with great slaughter on both sides.—The Moors fought with the greatest bravery.

The Austrians continue to arrest all suspicious persons in Venetia, and sending them to distant fortresses without trial.

It is reported that the Pope is about to excommunicate Victor Emanuel. The correspondent of the London Times has been ordered to quit Rome.

The Austrians are strongly fortifying Peschiera.

The *Vigo's* markets have been anticipated.

LYNN, MASS., Feb. 25th, 1860.

Great excitement prevails, with fears of an outbreak by the strikers. One hundred extra police have been enrolled. The military are under arms.

Inauguration of the Statue of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22nd, 1860.

Yesterday was entirely observed as a holiday. The weather was very rainy till the evening. The procession, over half a mile long, comprised nearly two thousand military, including the New York Seventh Regiment. The Statue of Washington was uncovered and inaugurated. An address was delivered by Hon. Mr. Bocco, orator of the day; also by the President of the United States and others. It was the grandest civic and military display here for twenty years.

The Seventh Regiment from New York, was reviewed by the President this morning at the White House.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, Feb. 21.

San Francisco dates to the 30th ult., two days later, have reached here. Rich surface diggings had been discovered near Georgetown.

A memorial containing one hundred thousand signatures has been presented to the Legislature to prevent Chinese immigration.

The telegraph line has been finished for a distance of nearly two hundred miles beyond San Francisco, on the Butterfield route.

Honolulu dates of the 7th ult. have been received.—The King has been held throughout the kingdom, but the vote was small.

A new custom-house had been commenced at Honolulu. The markets at San Francisco were depressed—too dull to give quotations.

MALLOY'S STATION, Feb. 21.—The overland California mail of the 13th, has arrived. The news is mainly anticipated by the arrival at New Orleans of the overland mail via El Paso.

Further California News.

MALLOY'S STATION, February 22.—The California papers to the 30th ult. contain the following additional news:

Accounts from Carson Valley say the condition of the cattle in that vicinity is terrible. In the vicinity of Warm Springs it is estimated that there were 5,000 carcasses in sight at one time. The snow was going off, and it was hoped that grass would soon be accessible.

The excitement concerning the Washoe silver mines continued unabated.

The sales of claims made in San Francisco during the two weeks previous to the departure of the mail amounted to \$130,000.

The judiciary committee of the Legislature on the 25th made a lengthy report in favor of releasing the sureties on the bonds of the Pacific Express Company, in the matter of the \$124,000 defalcation of Henry Bales.

Mr. Lamar had introduced a resolution in the Legislature, asking Congress to grant pre-emption titles to actual settlers on the 3d of March, 1845, to the 3d of March, 1861.

Rich surface diggings had been discovered near Georgetown.

The silver mines discovered at Mount St. Helens, Wassa county, have proven to be of little value.

The road between Placerville and Carson Valley was unobstructed by snow, and operations had been resumed in some of the silver mines. Most unbounded confidence appears to be felt in the extent of the richness of the mines east of the mountains.

Rev. Mr. Williams, one of the pioneer missionaries, who left Boston in 1819, and who has since remained constantly on the Sandwich Islands, sailed from Honolulu for New Bedford, on the 31st of December, by the ship *Black Sea*.

SHIP NEWS.—Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Arrived, bark Charles E. G. Fay, from Rio, with dates to the 8th ult. Left in port bark Banbee, from Boston; bark Sally Magdo, Esther and Virginia, from Richmond; Despeaux, from Baltimore. Feb. 17, fell in with bark Tenis, of Liverpool, abandoned at sea. Put three men aboard of her to try to get her into